

Chronic Disease Indicators: Indicator Definition



Invasive cancer of the prostate, incidence

Category:	Cancer
Demographic Group:	All male residents.
Numerator:	Incident cases of cancer with an International Classification of Diseases (ICD)-O-2 or ICD-O-3 (for cases diagnosed after January 1, 2001) code C61.9 and behavior = 3 (malignant, primary site, excluding histologic types M9590–M9989) among male residents during a calendar year.
Denominator:	Midyear resident male population for the same calendar year.
Measures of Frequency:	Annual number of incident cases. Annual incidence — crude and age-adjusted (standardized by the direct method to the year 2000 standard U.S. population based on single years of age from the Census P25-1130 series estimates*) — with 95% confidence interval.
Time Period of Case Definition:	Calendar year.
Background:	During 2001, cancer of the prostate caused approximately 31,500 deaths. Approximately 221,000 new cases are diagnosed annually. Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among men; one in every six men will have prostate cancer during his lifetime. Black men have higher rates of prostate cancer incidence and mortality than do white men.
Significance :	Although screening and treatment procedures are controversial, the practice of screening for prostate cancer has increased the number of new cases and the percentage of new cases diagnosed at an early stage. Certain studies indicate that a healthy diet might reduce risk.
Limitations of Indicator:	Because of the lack of consensus regarding appropriate treatment of prostate cancer, secondary prevention efforts to reduce mortality through screening remain controversial. If certain interventions (e.g., screening) are effective and widespread, a transient increase in incidence might be observed.
Data Resources:	Cancer incidence data from statewide central cancer registries (numerator) and population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census or suitable alternative (denominator). http://statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/
Limitations of Data Resources:	Data from certain existing statewide central cancer registries do not yet meet standards for data completeness and quality. Certain newly established state registries have not yet begun to produce surveillance data. Therefore, nationwide estimates calculated from aggregated state data might not include data from each state. However, state registry data should accurately represent state cancer incidence in the majority of states, particularly where completeness and quality of registry data are high.
Healthy People 2010 Objectives:	No objective.

SEER - Standard Populations (Millions) for Age-Adjustment <http://seer.cancer.gov/stdpopulations/>